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## HOW TO KEEP A COW AND PIG ON AN ACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL.

Sir,—In your Journal of last Saturday week, you gave "Cobbett's method of keeping a cow upon a quarter of an acre of land;" I am about to present to you, what certainly does not profess to teach so close economy, but may, notwithstanding, prove more practicable and useful to some of your Irish readers, namely, a plan for keeping "a cow and a pig on an acre." It has a claim on your attention as being designed by a lady of high rank, by whom it was written, for the benefit of the poorer farmers of our country. I could wish to give you her name, but from the manner in which this paper, which I now send you, came into my hands, I do not feel at liberty to do so; persons of real worth, however, do not desire ostentatious display; it is more their habit to

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

My feeble tribute of praise could add nothing to the exceeding great reward she, no doubt, has in the sunshine of her breast, arising from the consciousness of having laboured and not unsuccessfully to do good; suffice it to say that she and her noble husband afford a splendid and truly valuable example of what persons in the upper walks of life can do in this much neglected country, for the amelioration of a peasantry which, when the trial is fairly and judiciously made, are found to be as deserving and industrious as any on the face of the globe. O'G.

### *How to keep a Cow and Pig on an Acre of Land.*

1. Never let the cow out of the cow-house.
2. Carry her food and water to her.
3. Do not keep one foot of land in pasture.
4. Dig your land instead of ploughing it.
5. Never throw away any thing that can be turned into manure.

5. Keep your land well weeded, and collect a large dunghill.

A small cow, which is best for a cottager, will eat from 70 to 80lbs. of good moist food, of the following kinds in a day: lucerne (or clover), vetches, rape, and the leaves of yellow beet, (or mangel wurzel) from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn, and the roots of mangel wurzel (or sugar beet), Swedish turnips, potatoes, and straw from the end of autumn till the beginning of spring.

If the cow be carried once a day, it will increase the quantity of milk.

To procure the abovementioned crops, you must have plenty of manure, and this is the way to manage it: all the drains from the cow-shed, the privy, and the pig-stye must go into the cess-pool, which should be water-tight and covered; a cask sunk at the mouth of the drain will answer the purpose; every thing you can collect in the house should be thrown in, soap-suds, potatoe-water, dish-wash, &c. The fluid taken out with a scoop, is excellent for watering the land, and it may also be used in this way: throw up some earth in a heap, and water it from time to time, and it will become very rich manure. The more solid manure should be kept in a pit, as it is taken from the cow-shed and pig-stye, weeds and whatever you can collect should be added. But the sooner fresh manure is dug into the ground, the farther it will go. When the liquid is used for watering ground, it should be applied when the surface is moist from rain or dew. In England the saying is, "a large dunghill, a large crop;" and in Scotland, "the midden is the mither o' the meal kist."

Rushes, potatoe-stalks, and weeds, before they seed, should be industriously collected for the cow's litter.

LUCERNE (or clover) requires a good and deep soil. The ground for it should be well dug, two spits deep, and the manure deposited at one spit deep. It must be sown very early in the spring, in drills 9 inches apart. The quantity of seed  $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the perch. It must be kept carefully free from weeds, and watered with the liquid manure from time to time, ashes also is a good manure for it. It sometimes admits of four cuttings in the summer, and, with attention to the foregoing rules, will continue

productive for ten or twelve years; it will not do well upon boggy land.

SWEDISH TURNIPS.—Prepare the land as if for drilling potatoes, upon the drills about 20 inches distant, the deeper the better, fill them with manure, cover them with 4 or 5 inches of earth, make the top smooth and level, then with a dibble make holes 2 inches in depth, and about 12 inches apart, and drop a seed into every hole. Keep them free from weeds— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed will sow 20 perches. The time for sowing is in May.

MANGEL WURZEL, OR YELLOW BEET.—The ground to be prepared the same way as for Swedish turnips, from the 20th to the end of April, is the best time for sowing; half a pound of seed will sow 20 perches. In September, pull the leaves for the cow, these will last till you take up and store the roots.

RAPE.—Raise the plants on a seed bed and sow in July or August. When the oats are off the ground, and it is fresh dug over, transplant the young plants in rows six inches apart, about the end of October, or beginning of November. Water with the liquid manure on the side of the plants and not on the leaves. It will be the earliest green food in spring.

RED CLOVER will afford a large quantity of green food as well as hay from ten square perches. It will last from two to three years on the same ground;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of seed is sufficient for a perch. The ground should be well and deeply dug, and made as fine as possible. The time of sowing from February to April. The seed put in half an inch deep in clayey soils, and one inch on loose soils; a coat of manure should be put on in spring and autumn. It may be cut two or three times in the season, and should not be given to the cow till it has been cut some hours, or she would be in danger of bursting.

Some dry food should be given with the roots. The daily supply for a cow for the winter, about 180 days, may be as follows: 30lbs. of mangel wurzel (or yellow beet), 30lbs. of Swedish turnips, 14lbs. of straw or hay.

### COURSES OF CROPS—FIRST YEAR.

	1 Rood.	1 Rood.	
	Oats followed by Rape.	Potatoes.	
Seed Bed, Onions.	1 Rood.	20 Perches.	20 Perches.
	Lucern.	Yellow	Swedish
		Beet.	Turnips.

### COURSES OF CROPS—SECOND YEAR.

	1 Rood.	20 Perches.	20 Perches.
	Potatoes after Rape.	Yellow Beet.	Swedish Turnips.
Seed Bed, &c.	1 Rood.		
	Lucern.	Oats followed by Rape.	

### COURSES OF CROPS—THIRD YEAR.

	20 Perches.	20 Perches.	1 Rood.
	Yellow Beet.	Swedish Turnips.	Oats followed by Rape.
Seed Bed, &c.	1 Rood.		1 Rood.
	Lucern.		Potatoes.